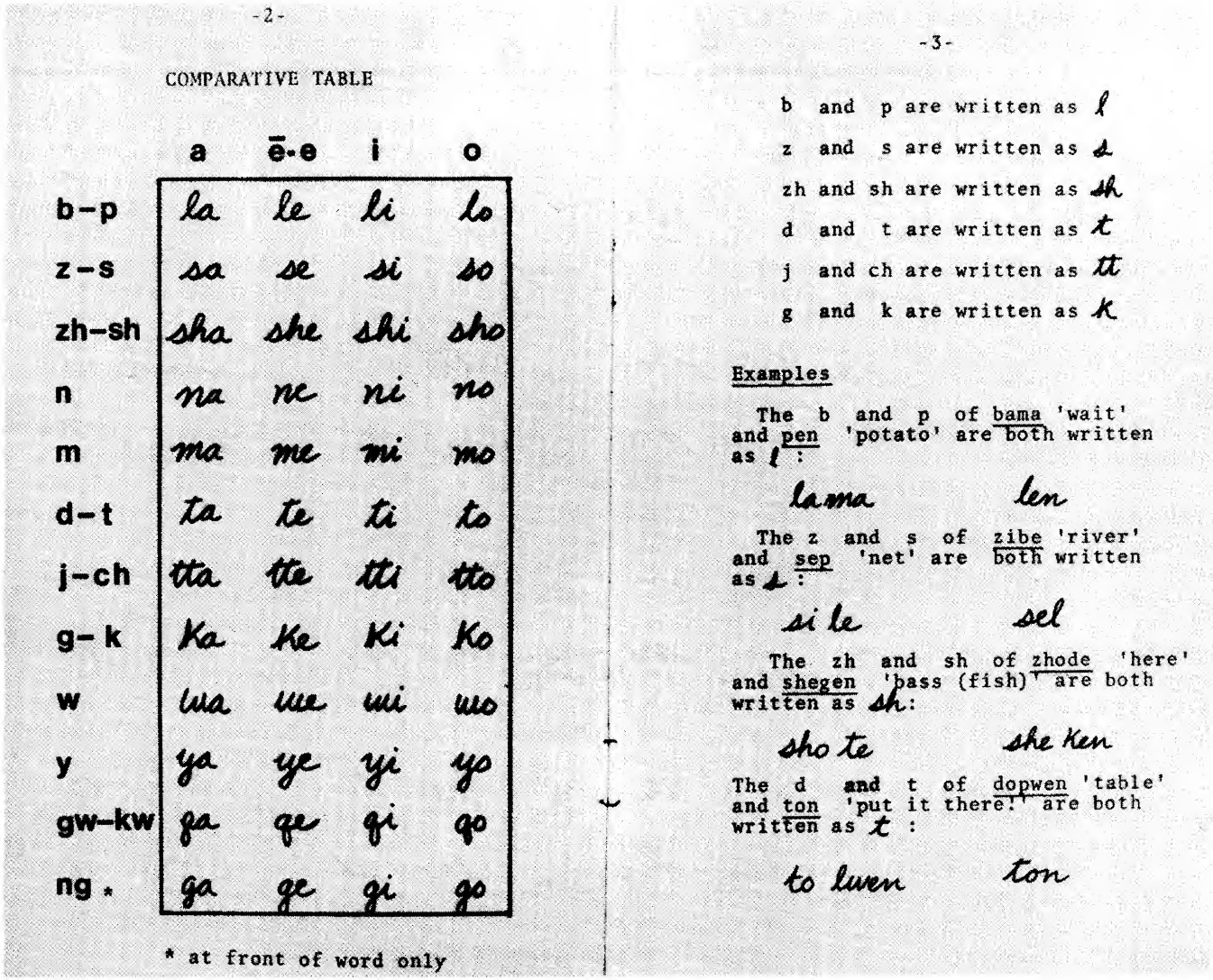

-2-

COMPARATIVE TABLE

	a	ē-e	i	o
b–p	la	le	li	lo
z–s	sa	se	si	so
zh–sh	sha	she	shi	sho
n	na	ne	ni	no
m	ma	me	mi	mo
d–t	ta	te	ti	to
j–ch	tta	tte	tti	tto
g–k	Ka	Ke	Ki	Ko
w	wa	we	wi	wo
y	ya	ye	yi	yo
gw–kw	qa	qe	qi	qo
ng *	ga	ge	gi	go

* at front of word only

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b and p are written as l

z and s are written as s

zh and sh are written as sh

d and t are written as t

j and ch are written as tt

g and k are written as K

Examples

The b and p of bama 'wait' and pen 'potato' are both written as l :

lama len

The z and s of zibe 'river' and sep 'net' are both written as s :

si le sel

The zh and sh of zhode 'here' and shegen 'bass (fish)' are both written as sh:

sho te she Ken

The d and t of dopwen 'table' and ton 'put it there!' are both written as t :

to luwen ton

Daniels and Daniels 1975a:2-3.

Fig. 11. The Potawatomi syllabary. These two pages explain the correspondences between the traditional syllabary and the phonemic practical orthography developed by the Wisconsin Native American Languages Project in 1974. In the practical orthography the letters ⟨b⟩, ⟨d⟩, ⟨j⟩, ⟨g⟩, ⟨'⟩, ⟨z⟩, ⟨zh⟩; ⟨p⟩, ⟨t⟩, ⟨ch⟩, ⟨k⟩, ⟨s⟩, ⟨sh⟩; ⟨e⟩, ⟨ē⟩ spell the phonemes *p, t, č, k, ʔ, s, š; p·, t·, c·, k·, s·, š·; ə, e,* respectively; the other letters spell phonemes written with the same respective letters.

Walker, Willard B. 1996. Native Writing Systems. In: Goddard, Ives (ed.) Handbook of North American Indians. Vol. 17 Washington: Smithsonian Institution.